

BRITONS WIN SEA FIGHT

GERMANS, REPULSED AT LIEGE, REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED BELGIAN COMMANDER FOR AN ARMISTICE OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Statement Declared to Be Official Says Kaiser's Troops Acknowledge Loss of 25,000 Fighting Men

Complete silence reigns as to military movements in Germany and France. Liege, Belgium, was attacked by the German troops again last night. The report of a German reverse there is denied in a Berlin dispatch.

London, Aug. 7.—A news dispatch says the German troops attacking Liege, Belgium, have asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours.

An Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Brussels says German troops at Liege acknowledge the loss of 25,000 men. The agency says the statement is official. Another dispatch says the French army has now entered Belgium and is advanced well into the country.

A Brussels dispatch says the attack on the Liege forts was abandoned by the Germans after a three days' encounter. A German division has retired to the left of the river Meuse.

Official reports from Paris say German troops entered the city of Liege, Belgium, but were unable to take the forts. Violent fighting ensued in the streets. Belgium troops captured twenty-seven cannons. BATTALION WIPED OUT.

Liege, Noon, Aug. 6, via London, 10 p. m.—The tenth German army corps, reinforced by cavalry, attacked Liege last (Wednesday) night. They crossed a zone which had been mined. The mines were exploded by the Belgians and a whole battalion of Germans were killed, while 1200 wounded were picked up. Not a single fort has fallen in the hands of the Germans. Six Germans pretending to be English made their way to the governor's office. They were killed.

German Advance Seems Certain. It seems certain that the fortifications cannot stop the German army and the only question is how long its advance can be delayed.

The fortifications already have held out for 36 hours, and the fierce struggle the Germans have made and still have to make, it is believed, will compel them to pause and retreat.

If the German army succeeds in carrying Liege it will find itself confronted by an entrenched camp at Namur, at which the Belgians are preparing to make a stand as fierce as that at Liege.

Little News From Germany. Under existing conditions of communication it will be long before the progress of the German arms can be reported to the outside world, direct communication with Germany having been cut.

The same applies to the movements of the Austro-Hungarian army, small detachments of which are operating against Serbia, and the remainder doubtless are being sent forward to check the Russian advance.

Beyond the declaration of war by Austria on Russia little is known of what action Austria is taking and only meager details have filtered through of the operations of the Austrian army.

Russian Cavalry Repulsed. Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 7.—The force of Russian cavalry which tried to break through the German frontier guard was repulsed near Soldau in East Prussia. Another Russian cavalry division also suffered losses and is retiring in the vicinity of Neldenburg.

Austria to War on Russia. St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary last evening declared war on Russia.

The Russian ambassador to Aus-

trian-Hungary was given his passports last night.

Swiss Neutrality Intact. Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 7.—There is no truth in the reported violation of the neutrality of Switzerland. It has not occurred, nor is it contemplated. The Swiss government has received, according to a government announcement, an official assurance to this effect.

U. S. Treasure Cruiser Leaves. New York, Aug. 7.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, converted for the time into a treasure ship, left port at 9:45 o'clock last night to carry millions in gold to the many thousands of Americans who are in want in European countries.

NEW PRESIDENT INAUGURATED.

Dr. Jose Concha Formally Assumes Reigns of Colombian Government. Bogota, August 7.—Dr. Jose Vicente Concha, who was chosen president of Colombia in the elections last February, was formally inducted into office today, succeeding Carlos E. Restrepo. The new president is a member of the conservative party and in the recent elections he was supported by a section of the liberals and clericals as well. He was minister of war in 1901 and a year later became minister to Washington. He disapproved of the proposed Panama treaty and retired from his post at Washington in 1902.

CLAIM SHIPPING PLAN IS FUTILE

Powers Won't Recognize Transfer
of Foreign Ships to Our Flag

Washington, Aug. 7.—That the efforts being made by administration leaders to build up quickly a new enlarged American merchant marine by admitting to American registry ships of the European belligerents will prove utterly futile is the statement of authorities on international law in Washington.

The councils of the nations have heretofore foreseen just such a situation as now exists, where one nation seeks profit for itself and transportation for its goods by inviting vessels of belligerent countries to shift to a neutral flag and thus escape the ordinary consequences of war. Consequently, the most stringent provisions have been made in international agreements for meeting this situation. These provisions all tend to make such emergency transfers almost impossible, by declaring them to be of a character which the belligerents need not recognize as valid and permitting the belligerents to treat vessels, thus hastily transferred from an enemy's flag to a neutral flag as enemy vessels.

The form of American law has little to do with the situation, according to international lawyers, inasmuch as the proposed transactions must be measured by the international standing. Consequently, they assert, modification of the United States laws regarding registry of American vessels will not in the least relieve the present situation.

Law Experts Surprised. International lawyers say they are surprised that the leaders in the administration and in congress should embark on the proposal without first examining into the international phases of the situation. Already there have been published reports from London, where international questions seem better understood than here which show that the plans of the American statesmen regarding proposed additions to the United States merchant marine are not taken seriously. The United States, consequently, faces the prospect of being unable to get anything like an adequate number of ships in which the American crops and American manufactures for the export trade may be gotten out of the country into the world's markets. The situation is regarded as nothing short of a real crisis and a forceful demonstration.

NO ACCEPTANCES YET OF PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION OFFER.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Wilson's offer of his good offices has been acknowledged by some of the warring powers of Europe, but none of the responses constitute anything in the nature of a reply. The officials don't know whether it has been received in Germany. The Russian foreign office announced that the proposal was not brought to the attention of Emperor Nicholas because he is moving about the country directing preparations.

BRITISH TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO AID BELGIUM

Otherwise Country Would Be Overwhelmed by Germans

London, Aug. 7.—British troops will probably be sent to the assistance of Belgium.

It is understood that the war office believes this is the best way to use the army.

The Belgians are holding the Germans in check, but are likely to be overwhelmed by the enormous German army.

England, however, can rush troops across the channel in a very short time, and it is believed orders to do this have already been prepared.

If the troops go Lord Kitchener will likely go in supreme command.

Constantinople, Aug. 7.—The British steamer Craigforth, 1,800 tons, was beached near here after striking a mine.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—A report from Rimouski, Que., says a German steamer is held there as a prize.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The French premier has appealed to the women of France to gather the wheat and wine crops.

tion of the utter dependence of the United States upon foreign shipping. The prohibitions against the plan of the Democratic leaders are contained in the general acceptance by all nations that no transfer of an enemy ship to a neutral flag is valid unless there is an actual sale. That is, the control of and the profits from the ships must pass into new hands to make such a transfer recognizable by belligerents. The theory of this established principle of international law is that ships must not be permitted to escape the consequences of their country being at war by subterfuge. The United States government is on record, in specific instances, as confirming this principle and insisting upon its being adhered to.

Nations Oppose Plan. But this principle has been elaborated and its workings made more specific and drastic by the provisions of what is known as the declaration of London. This declaration is a set of rules for maritime warfare which were drawn up at a conference in which all the maritime powers were represented, sitting in London from December 4, 1908, to February 26, 1909.

Article 55 of this convention provides: "The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected before the outbreak of hostilities, is valid, unless it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. There is, however, a presumption if the bill of sale is not on board a vessel which has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities that the transfer is valid. This presumption may be rebutted."

No secret is being made in Washington of the purpose of the proposed amendment of the American law; that it is to take in ships of belligerent nations for the purpose of escaping the consequences of the war. But, even did not this damn the plan and make it failure certain, the only kind of transfer which the powers recognize as possibly valid is one made before the outbreak of hostilities.

We Will Resist to the Last Breath, Man and Horse, Says the Kaiser.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—A proclamation by Emperor William, gazetted today, says in part: "Since the foundation of the German empire it has been the object of myself and my ancestors to preserve the peace of the world. Adversaries have been jealous of our vigorous development and there has been a latent hostility east and west and beyond the sea. In the midst of perfect peace the enemy surprises us—therefore to arms! We will resist to the last breath, man and horse."

MANY EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Wilson's Death Causes Profound Regret Everywhere

Washington, Aug. 7.—Messages from every part of the United States and from abroad poured into the White House today, bearing the sympathetic expressions of thousands for the president and his daughters on the death of Mrs. Wilson.

Burial will be either at Rome, Ga., the girlhood home of the president's wife or Princeton, N. J.

The president went to his desk early to sign a few important papers, but he immediately returned to the white house. The cabinet meeting was cancelled. The next few days the president will see only officials with important business.

The flood of messages came from persons in every walk of life in every state.

Most of the messages contained reference to Mrs. Wilson's regard for the unfortunate. Many praised the president for his great bravery.

The president has notified leaders of the House and Senate he is desirous that Congress continue in session without interruption.

Funeral services at the white house will be private. Speaker Clark is the head of a committee composed of one member from each state to attend the funeral.

Flowers arrived throughout the day from people in all walks of life.

Mrs. Wilson's body was kept today in the room where she died. The president went into the room at midnight and several times today and sat alone.

The Deathbed Scene. The scene at the death bed was recalled today by one present. As the last hour drew near, the president sat on the bedside clasping his wife's hand, while Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Wilson knelt on the floor, their eyes upon their mother's face. Dr. Grayson and the nurse came in and the president looked beseechingly to the doctor for a sign of encouragement. No words were spoken. Although Mrs. Wilson was unconscious she smiled.

At 5 o'clock Grayson leaned over the patient. He realized the end had come and murmured to the president. Wilson's hand fell forward in grief and his daughters sobbed.

President's Grief Heartrending. Mrs. Wilson died at the white house at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months.

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BULLETINS

Stockholm, Aug. 7.—The captains of two Swedish steamers report a Russian cruiser ashore near Hangoe, Finland. A Finnish sea captain, who has arrived here, reports the Russian navy bottled up at Helsingfors, while the Revel and Libau, taken by the Germans after a furious battle are burning. The report is not credited here.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Department officials have no reports of the taking of Warsaw by the Germans. Officials attribute the rumor to that effect to an earlier dispatch which said the Russian general staff had decided not to defend the city.

London.—The German cruisers, Breslau and Goeben, obliged by Italian neutrality to leave San Salvador, Sicily, have gone out to meet the British fleet. It is said the com-

GERMAN WARSHIPS REPORTED DRIVEN TO THE DUTCH COAST WHERE THEY ARE HEMMED IN

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY INJURED BY UNKNOWN MAN.

London, Aug. 7.—The Standard says the German crown prince was seriously injured by an unknown assassin, who escaped.

CONSTRUCTION WORK STOPPED AT C. & H. MINES

300 Men Laid Off—Others Will Be Put on Part Time

Owing to the demoralized condition of the copper metal market, brought about by the European war, all construction work at mines, mills and smelters, and other new work extraordinary in character, has been discontinued at the Calumet & Hecla and subsidiary properties. This will lay off about 300 men, and some of the remaining construction, surface and shop men will be put on part time.

Production at all of the Calumet & Hecla mines will be maintained at the present rate, at least for the time being.

The Winona mine, employing 750 men, has been shut down, and the Massey has let out fifty. None of the other mine managers in the district have received any orders to date to curtail.

Advices from Douglas, Arizona, state that a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the men employed by the Copper Queen and Calumet & Arizona smelters was put into effect yesterday. At the same time some 500 men, amounting to a quarter of the working force, were laid off. Two thousand men were affected by the cut in wages. Similar reductions in the Bisbee mines of the two companies were made.

In the Ray district, the mines reduced their working forces to half time. Two thousand men are affected.

The Mountain Copper company at Redding, Cal., closed today the Iron Mountain mine, which in 18 years' continuous operation had produced ore valued at \$27,000,000. Three hundred and fifty men were laid off and the company's output is reduced to 80 per cent.

manders made their wills before sailing.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Belgium.

London, Aug. 7.—The Prince of Wales will go into active service.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The British cruiser Rainbow has put in here. Under the neutrality laws it may remain only 24 hours.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Four hundred persons arrested during disturbances in the past few days will be tried by court martial. At midnight the whole of the frontier was reported quiet.

Tokio, Aug. 7.—The reserve army officers have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness for possible mobilization. A flying squadron of seven cruisers has been organized at Yokosuka.

Plymouth, Aug. 7.—The Holland Lloyd steamer Tubantia from South America, with two and a half million in gold, consigned to the German bank in London, was brought here by warships.

Athens, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says bands of Bulgarian volunteers are forming along the southwest frontier to replace Austrian troops which have withdrawn to Russian lines.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Foreign merchant ships, being converted for war purposes or carrying foreign reservists in an organized manner, will not be permitted to clear from ports of the United States.

Although Admiralty Refuses Information, England Dom- inates North Sea

19 GERMAN AND SEVERAL BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED LOST

London, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Newcastle, timed 1 a. m., says a wireless received from South Shields at midnight stated that the British fleet engaged the German fleet in a heavy battle on the high seas off South Dogger banks. After a general engagement along a battle line of many miles, in which many ships on both sides took part, the German fleet was beaten back and moved in the direction of the coast of Holland.

It is now believed the German fleet is completely hemmed in on the eastern side of the North Sea. All the rest of the sea is controlled by the British fleet. Support for this is found in official permission giving the fishing trawlers on the east coast of England to leave for the fishing grounds today.

The surgeon at the South Shields hospital has received a wireless asking what accommodations he had for wounded. He replied he could take care of a thousand.

GERMAN SHIPS SUNK. A dispatch to the News from Whitby says a ship owner there is responsible for the statement that nineteen German ships were sunk or captured in the battle in the North Sea and that several British and French vessels were sunk. Reports from various ports say heavy firing has been heard in the North Sea in the last twenty-four hours.

Trawlers returning to Kew-stoft, England, reported having witnessed fighting in the North Sea Wednesday. A German destroyer was fleeing from two British cruisers. Dense smoke from the destroyer gave the impression she was afire.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. The admiralty issued the following:

"In the course of reconnoitering, after the German mine layer Koenigen Luise was sunk, the cruiser Amphion struck a mine and floundered. The forepart of the British ship was shattered by the explosion. All not killed by the explosion were taken off by destroyers before the Amphion went down. Twenty German prisoners of war confined in the forepart of the ship were killed. A line of mines probably was laid by the Koenigen Luise."

LOSS OF AMPHION. Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the Commons announced at noon that there had been no fighting and no losses other than already officially reported.

"Apart from the loss of the small British cruiser Amphion and the German mine layer Koenigen Luise, there has been no other fighting as far as we are aware," said Churchill. "Wednesday, flotilla destroyers found the Koenigen Luise laying mines in the upper reaches of the channel. They pursued and sank her. Fifty of her crew of 130 were saved by the destroyers.

"The Amphion continued to scout with the flotilla and while on her return journey was blown up by a mine."

MENACE TO SHIPPING. Churchill added that indiscriminate scattering of mines about the seas might destroy not only warships, but peaceful merchant vessels under neutral flags.

Reports of a battle between the British and German fleets were received from numerous sources, but the admiralty refused information. It is regarded as significant that fishing fleets on the east coast of England have been given permission to fish.

British cruisers brought in many German merchant vessels today.

WILL GIVE OUT NEWS. Churchill said: "Strict censorship probably caused newspapers to fill their columns with reports from nervous persons on the coast." He announced that the government would establish a press bureau, presided over by a member of parliament, to keep the country truthfully informed on affairs from day to day, without, however, placing in danger the naval and military interests of the country.

British Navy's First Sacrifice. London, Aug. 7.—An admiralty report says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk yesterday by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Gedge, and 130 men were lost. The captain, 16 officers and 135 men were saved.

A previous report said that the German mine layer Koenigen Luise probably had placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat destroyer Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 2,400 tons. Her regular complement was 292 men. She was commissioned in April, 1912.

Lance Fired Four Shots. The British torpedo boat destroyer Lance was the hero of the first naval engagement in the present war, sinking the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise, layer. The Lance fired only four shots. The first two destroyed the bridge of the steamer, the third and fourth tore away the stern and the Koenigin Luise sank in six minutes. The Lance rescued 28 of the German crew.

The Koenigin Luise was caught laying mines some 60 miles from Harwich. The torpedo boat destroyer, Lance, which sent the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise to the bottom, came out of the shipyards only last Saturday, hardly dry.

British Running Great Risk. It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risk than ever.

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